DURABLE HAY SHED.

An Investment Which No Progressive Man Will Ever Regret.

The yearly losses of western farmers to the weather, aggregate an enormous amount, Extensive inquiry convinces the feeding value of all the hay and shocks is thus sacrificed. It is nothing little misshapen stacks and ricks so been if properly secured in the barn, and kept in first-class condition.

The best and strongest cheap hay shed I have seen is that shown in the view of the framing. Posts A A, of the are set in the ground to form the framing of the shed, while other similar posts, E E, are set four feet out from and they contain about 80 pounds of the former-that is, at the bottom, though at the top they are brought to-

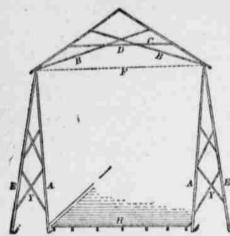
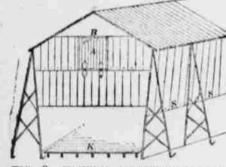


FIG.1 .- END VIEW, SHOWING FRAMING.

gether. The inner posts, A A, should lean outward, so as to make the horizontal width along the dotted line, F, two feet more than the floor width at H. The posts A and E are placed directly opposite each other, and braced together as indicated at Y. The rafters may be of the usual structure, which would require cross ties, or joists, at F; or else a truss frame may be made as indicated at B B and C. A roof on such a truss frame will not spread, and the hay carrier may be swung at D.

Fig. 2 represents the shed weatherboarded down to within six feet of the floor. The door, A, may be hinged so as to swing down, or may be made double and open into the barn. In either case the space for admitting the hay should be at least six feet square, and, in fact, eight feet is better. The rail for the hay carrier would extend out at B, if truss roof is used; in ordinary roof, the carrier would be at top of rafters. If long enough posts (A and E, Fig. 1) may not be had, use the longest available 2x6 pieces, and spike strongly the lower ends to short posts placed well in the ground.

A drive crosswise through this shed would be more convenient in many ways. If the hay is to be baled, the bales could be conveniently stored. If intending to bale, put the hay into the shed in sections, ten to twelve feet long. the entire width of the shed, as it will be much more convenient that way for getting out. Indeed, it will be the better way even if the hay is to be hauled out, in which case arrange the floor so as to back the wagon under at K, Fig. 2. A shed of this style can be built 20 feet wide and 18 feet high, at a cost of only \$2 to \$2.50 for each ton of contents, and it will last 20 years. The siding, S



2.—EHOWING WEATHER-BOARDING DOOR, ETC.

8 S, may be of cheap material, as the slight slant inward will prevent the water from running in. The floor, for economy's sake, may be of rails or poles.

The practice of cutting up and shredding the fodder is rapidly gaining ground. A shed built built on the foregoing plan would answer admirably for storing such feed. Slats would have to be nailed across the lower openings, of course. The elevator would carry the cut fooder in at the door, A. It is hardly necessary to say that when barn room and protection for stock are to be taken into account, in addition to economy of handling, it is cheaper to so construct the building as to give up the entire floor space to stock, using only the upper part for feed,-G. W. Waters, in St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

Bees, small fruit and poultry make a good combination. The queen bee is the only perfectly

developed female in the hive.

The queen lives several years and is useful as a laying queen for three

A young queen is more liable to produce a working progeny and an old one drones.

In the spring if a frame of dirty comb is put in the hive the bees will clean it up and make it fit for use,

Worker bees are undeveloped female bees, and are hatched from the same kind of eggs that the queens are.

A good, strong colony of bees, located where there is plenty of honeyproducing flowers will, with good management, produce 100 pounds of comb koney and still allow another strong colony to be made from it.—St. Louis

SERVIAN BEE FARMS. They Are to Be Conducted on Strictly

Scientific Principles. A new industrial departure of gren! interest has been taken in Servia, where a "society for bee and fruit culture" has been established, says the St. Louis in hay and fodder, through exposure Globe-Democrat. This society seeks to me that nearly or quite one-fourth of the industry on a profitable basis fodder cut and put in stacks, ricks and lately, the peasants have been in the Englishmen in Virginia were in no way uncommon to see a whole meadow of straw skeps daubed with mud or plaster, and destroying the bees to obtain damaged and weather-beaten as not to the honey. It is probable that the sobe worth over half what it would have ciety will provide the peasants with deed, living, as they did, within the old as bar-framed hives and other desirable the society contains about 200 hives, accompanying cuts. Figure 1 is an end placed in regular rows over the ground, lishmen at home. They gave leave to heigh required, say 16 to 20 feet long, facing north. These hives are all on tern generally known as Dzierzon hives,

> merged into the indigenous stock. The bee farm is provided with two centrifugal honey-extractors of very simple design, but perfectly practical. After extraction, the honey is put into glass bottles, with neat screw tops, imported from Austria, containing respectively half pound, one pound and two pounds. The price of the honey the bottle, for which an extra charge dealers for making into church candles, and realizes about 30 cents a ing bee culture is evidently fully realized by the members of this society and others interested, and the introduction of a law is in contemplation obliging all priests, schoolmasters and certain others holding employment under the government to turn their attention to

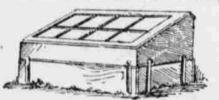
bee (Apis ligustica) does not succeed

SHELTER FOR CHICKS.

Excellent Device for Keeping the Brood

the keeping of bees.

Warm and Comfortable. out chicks early with hens. It is a more difficult matter to make them live and grow when hatched in cold weather. They must s tay under the charging freight at the private wharves hen almost constantly in order to keep of the several plantations. For every warm, but after a few days the hen



will not continually brood them, even if cold, and the chicks become chilled. The engraving shows a device for keeping the brood warm. It is a coop with glass top set on top of a pen filled with heating horse manure. It is, in fact, a coop on top of a hot bed. The bottem of the coop is of thin boards, so that sufficient warmth will go up into the coop to make it very comfortable. The hen and the chicks are placed inside and sand and chaff given to scratch in. A score of early chicks can thus be raised that will set to laying early in the fall .- Orange Judd Farmer.

Indigestion in Poultry.

Indigestion is one of the commonest troubles of fowls and one of the most easily prevented. Grit takes the place of teeth with fowls. It requires to be sharp in order to grind up the food and prepare it for digestion. Yet how often is the supply deficient? Crushed oyster shells or sharp gravel should be accessible to the hens. Acidity of the stomach is the result of indigestion. It may be corrected by mixing very fine pulverized charcoal with the food or by keeping a supply of broken charcoal in the neighborhood of the fowls. One of the best methods of giving it is to char a couple of corneebs once a week in the oven and then let the fowls have them to peck at. The feeding of charcoal is excellent at all stages of the hen's existence, but it is particularly desirable when the fattening process is going on.

Feeding Bees for Profit.

Many beekeepers must change their location, go to the flowers, or change their methods of management. The beekeeping public says at present, and perhaps always will say, that sugarhoney must not be produced, but there is no objection to bees living on 4 cent sugar instead of 15-cent honey. It has been estimated, and we think fairly, that a colony of bees consume 60 or 70 that a colony of bees consume 60 or 70 How of desirable recruits. The conse-pounds of honey during the year. If quence is that the standard is sometimes wished it had been sconer done, but storic a good portion of this can be cheap sugar Instead of high-priced honey, it to age and physique, and the phenomena may make all the difference between a fair profit and a serious loss. A change chapel highlander' became rife in our to a better location is preferable, if a midst." change can be made, as there is more profit in plenty of honey from natural of the British army in his report besources than in exchanging sugar for walls the difficulties which beset him in honey in a poor locality .- Southern keeping the British army in India sup-Cultivater.

The Control of Swarming.

To control swarming, remove one of the prime factors. Brood is the only factor we can remove and not defeat our object-honey. The removal of brood, instead of decreasing the honey yield, rather increases it. We may remove the brood by direct confiscation. or we can do it more gradually by the removal of the queen. The first method would be better where the flow is very short and profuse, the second better where the flows lasts 40 to 60 or more days. The cause of swarming is instinct; its control, broodlessness. Other methods at times seem effective, but the only method of controlling awarming that is at all times a success, is brood leasness. Southern Cultivator.

IN WASHINGTON'S DAY.

Picture of Colonial Virginia-Her Vast

Landed Estates. Virginia, the oldest of the colonies, was least to be distinguished by any private character of her own from the rural communities of England herself. Her population has come to her almost withintroduce a system of beekeeping on out selection throughout every stage of scientific principles, and of developing quick change and troubled fortune that England had seen during the fateful days throughout that country, where, until since James Stuart became king; and hatlit of keeping their bees in conical radically distinguishable from Englishmen in England, except that they were provincials and frontiersmen. They had their own tasks and ways of life, incheap straw skeps with supers, as well forests of a virgin continent, upon the confines of the world. But their tastes agricultural appliances. The farm of and temperament, spite of change and seclusion, they had in common with Engsix feet six inches from each other, their opinions, too, with a like downright confidence and hardihood of bethe bar-frame principle, and of the pat- lief, never doubting they knew how far practical matters should go. They had even kept the English character as honey in the comb when full. They they had received it, against the touch of are made of wood, with draw sides, and time and social revolution, until Virgincost about \$2.25 each. The bees appear ians seemed like elder Englishmen. to be a species of the common bee (Apis England changed, but Virginia did not. mellifica), but are rather small in size, There landed estates spread themselves and unusually tractable. The Italian with an ample acreage along the margins of the streams that everywhere well in Servia, becoming quickly threaded the virgin woodland; and the planter drew about him a body of dependants who knew no other master; to whom came, in their seclusion, none of that quick air of change that had so stirred in England throughout all her century of revolution. Some were his slaves, bound to him in perpetual subjection. Others were his tenants, and looked upon him as a sort of patron. In is about 17 cents a pound, exclusive of Maryland, where similar broad estates lay upon every shore, the law dubbed a is made. The wax is sold to the wax great property here and there a "manor," and suffered it to boast its separate court baron and private jurispound. The importance of encourage diction. Virginian gentlemen enjoyed independence and authority without need of formal title. There was but one center of social life

in Virginia; at Williamsburg, the village capital, where the governor had his 'palace," where stood the colonial college, where there were taverns and the town houses of sundry planters of vicinage, and where there was much gay company and not a little ceremonial in the senson. For the rest, the Old Dominion made shift to do without towns. It is not a difficult matter to hatch There was no great mart to which all the trade of the colony was drawn. Ships came and went upon each broad river as upon a highway, taking and displanter was his own merchant, shipping his tobacco to England, and importing thence in return his clothes, his tools, his household fittings, his knowledge of the London fashions and of the game of politics at home. His mechanics he found amongst his own slaves and dependents. Their "quarters" and the offlees of his simple establishment showed almost like a village of themselves where they stood in irregular groops about his ewn square brook house, with its airy hall and homelike. Gun your hearts with silent fortitude, living rooms. He might have good plate suffering yet hoping all things. - Mrs. Heupon his sideboard and on his table, palatable old wine in his cellar, and on the walls about him portraits of the stately men and dames from whom he took his blood and breeding. But there was little luxury in his life. Plain comfort and a homely abundance sufficed him. He was a gentleman, owned all he saw around him, exercised authority, and enjoyed consideration throughout the colony; but he was no prince. He lived always in the style of a provincial and a gentlemanly com-

Magazine.

Army in the Leading Cities.

To keep the ranks of the British army full these days is no small task, and the recruiting officers often are obliged to enlist mere children and young men who do not come up to the physical requirements laid down for recruits. These latter are called "special eniistments." To keep the highland regiments full the authorities have sometimes been compelled to calist men from the slums of London. The annual Truth. waste of the British army from deaths, describes, retirements and expiration of enlistments amounts to 34,000 men a year—considerably more than the flightly when dere's anything like dat whole standing army of the United

In an article on the "Land Forces of the Crown" in the Navy and Army Illustrated Licut. John Graham, of the British army, says: "The annual waste of the army must be made good, although the state of the labor market and other circumstances may have stopped the flow of desirable recruits. The conselowered to a dangerous degree, both as known as the 'child soldiers' and 'White-

The inspector general of recruiting plied with recruits not under 20 years of age, these difficulties arising from the constant enlistment of "immature lads." Of the enlisted men in the British army England furnishes 162,000 men; Ireland, 26,600, and Scotland, 16, 600,--N. Y. Press.

She Keeps Him Busy.

A man is no busier in making money than his wife is in spending it. A certain Atchison man may be seen on the streets any day rushing around trying to make money, and not far away you may usually see his wife rushing around trying to spend it .- Atchison

-Were we as elequent as angels, yet hould we please some men and some women much more by listening that oy talking. Collon.

RESULT OF ENVIRONMENT:

bree French Ducks That Had Come to

Hate the Water. Hydrophobic ducks may seem a bit strange, but a writer in the Revue Scientifique tells of such. These were not mad ducks, but merely ducks that hated what people have come to consider their natural element. There were three of them, and they had lived some years in Paris, where they had a small basin and their daily bath. Their owner finally took them to the country to live beside a fine lake, thinking it the ideal place for the amphibious. What was his surprise on putting them into the lake to see them instantly scramble ashore and waddle, Indian-file, to a neighboring stable, whence they never came out save for feed.

Never could they be induced to remain in the water save by force or fear, and there they always drew close together, so as to occupy no more space than that of their bath basin in Paris. They were thoroughly afraid of the

lake and they never became used to it. In Picardy, it seems, young ducks are often kept from the water in order to protect them from the water rats and prevent them from eating things that might injure their flavor when they appear upon the table. Ducks thus brought up until their full growth of feathers is acquired refuse to enter the water, and if forced in sometimes

Home Seekers Excursions.

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the Western Country and enable the home seekers to secure a bome in time to commence work for the season of 18%, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'v has ar-Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'v has arranged to run a series of four holl easers excursions to various points in the West. North-West and South-West on the following dates: March 10, April 7 and 21 and May 5, at the low rate of two dollars more than one fame for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any courses taked agents. details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the East or South, or address Gro. H. Hearrond, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ili.

Bon-"Say, ain't you going to stand treat? I thought you had money to burn." Dick"I should have if you would furnish the draft."-Boston Trunscript.

All About Western Farm Lands.

The "Corn Belt" is the name of an illustrated monthly newspaper published by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. It aims to give information in an interesting way about the farm lands of the west. Send 25 cents in postage stamps to the Corn Belt, 200 Adams St., Chicago, and the paper will be sent to your address for one year.

GLORY is like a circle in the water, which never ceaseth to enlarge itself, till by broad spreading it disperse to naught.—Shakes-

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. He form glows with health and her face bloom with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrno of Figs, Made by the California Fig Syrup Company

FLATTERY is often a traffic of mutual meanness, where, although parties intend deception, neither is deceived. - Colton.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehoumi and Tar for Couris Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption, It always cores, -Mas. E. C. Moctron, Needman, Mass., Oct. 22, 74.

A sitter and perplexed "What shall Ido?" worse to man than worst necessity,loleridge.

Mr. Dollary -"What do you mean by saying that your father made light of my pro-posal?" Miss Giggies—"Well, he did. He ised it to ignite his eigar with."-Detroit

A CLYSTAL river disphanous because It moner, as his neighbors and friends did.—Woodrow Wilson, in Harper's smell is shy and lowly.—Wordsworth.

CHILDREN FILL THE RANKS.

Boys Are Being Recruited for the British

A Man or Recost —Western Train-rob ber—" floid up your hands!" Recgie Laugust —Aw—go to my man, dean feliaw; he always awanges about my twaveling bills."—Truth.

Socor pie is mentioned as one of the causes of dyspermia. One of the causes of sorgy pie is the young married woman.-

plied Trotter, dryly. Harper's liazar.

PARROTT-"Do you think that Henpeck could ever keep a secret from his wife!" Wiggins—"Well, I'll bet that he never lets her know what he really thinks of her!"

around."-Truth

"i'm afroid your young man is not economical." "Yes, i.e is, paper he asked me to go sleighriding to-night, and he wants to ber row your cutter." - Change Record.

It may not be posite to count the change when a friend oldges you by changing a bill, but it is just as well to do it if you want your cash to balance.—Contury.

My pen is at the bottom of a page, who h somehow lengthen when began. - Hyren.

Why should you yearn for fame! May be, Posterity may blush to see

Your name adorning some one's pills, -Chicago Record.

"In the springtime of the year I always take your Sarsaparilla as I find the blood requires it, and as a

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bot-

tic. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Were it not better for a man in a fair room to set up one great light, or branch-ing candlestick of lights, than to go about with a rushlight into every dark corner.—

The Rack, the Thumbserew and the Boot Were old fashioned instruments of torture long since abandoned, but there is a tormentor who still continues to agonize the joints, muscles and nerves of many of us. The rheumatism, that inveterate for to daily and nightly comfort, may be conquered by the timely and steady use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which likewise eradicates neuralgia, bilious, malarial, bowel, stomach and nerve complaints.

Tuocon plunged in ills and exercised in are, yet never let the poble mind despair.

Firs stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits afterfirst day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Or what use are forms, seeing at times they are empty! Of the same use as barrels, which are at times empty, too. - Hare.

The Greatest Medical Discove of the Age.

KENNEDY'S

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MAS Has discovered in one of our com pasture weeds a remedy that cures ev kind of Humor, from the worst Scrott down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hund cases, and never failed except in two cas (both thunder humor.) He has now in h possession over two hundred certifica

of its value, all within twenty miles Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warrant when the right quantity is taken.
When the lungs are affected it caus shooting pains, like needles passin through them; the same with the Liver Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or billous it will

ause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. the best you can get, and enough of li Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed time. Sold by all Druggists.

CEEDS-THAT'S THE REASON!



A. D. 1780.

Try Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa and Chocolate and you will understand why their business established in 1780 has flourished ever since. Look out for imitations.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.



You get over 2 ounces more of "Battle Ax" for 10 cents than any other tobacco of the same grade. These two ounces really cost you nothing, and the 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents.

Poets Break Out

blood purifier it is unequalled. Your pills are the best in the world. I in the springtime. And a used to be annoyed with s great many who are not poets, pay tribute to the season in the same way. The difference is that the

poet breaks out in about the same spot annually. while more prosaic people break out in various parts of the body. It's natural. Spring is the breaking-out season. It is the time when impurities of the blood work to the surface. It is the time, therefore, to take the purest and most powerful blood purifier,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

. This testimonial will be found in full is Ayer's "Curebook," with a hundred others. Prec. Address: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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